Number 379 THE November 23, 1793.

PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

SATURDAY, November 23, 1793.

JOHN IRWIN,

HAS just received from *Baltimore*, and is now opening at his Store, the corner of Fourth and Market ſtreets, a neat aſſortment of FALL GOODS, GROCERIES, HARDWARE, STATIONARY, & CUTLERY, which he is enabled to diſpoſe of on the loweſt terms, as they were laid in at the loweſt rate.

He wants a quantity of Whiſkey, Peach Brandy, and Cyder, for which the higheſt price will be given in Caſh, if the quality is good.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 16, 1793.

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At the STONE HOUSE, oppoſite Jeremiah Barker's, Second-ſtreet, has lately received a ſupply of

MADEIRA, Port, Sherry, Liſbon and Teneriffe wines, old Coniac Brandy, Jamaica and Antigua Spirits, all of the firſt quality—Alſo an aſſortment of Ironmongery, Cutlery, and Stationary; and as he expects ſoon to return to Philadelphia for a further ſupply, he requeſts his cuſtomers to be punctual in their payments.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 1, 1793.

THE LOTS in this Town adverti*ſ*ed for ſale on Saturday the 2d of November next, is poſtponed to Wedneſday the 4th day of December, at three o'clock in the afternoon, at the houſe of Capt. JOHN M'MASTERS.

Pittſburgh, October 29, 1793.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber did ſell three Houſes, in the town of Berlin, Bedford county, and ſtate of Pennſylvania, unto Chriſtian Rice, Jacob Hoover, and Michael Reems, and as the ſaid Jacob Hoover, Chriſtian Rice, and Michael Reems, have not complyed with their agreement, I hereby forwarn all perſons from purchaſing ſaid houſes, or any of them, from any of the perſons above named, as I am determined not to make out the ſame to, until they fulfil their contract.

JOHN HALLAND.

Alleghery county, Nov. 2, 1793.

WHEREAS the ſubſcriber gave a bond dated October 3, 1793, for the ſum of thirty-five pounds, to a certain Adam Jacobs, of Alleghany county, I hereby forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment of ſaid bond, as I am determined not to pay it unleſs compelled thereto by law.

JOHN FERREE.

Alleghany county, Nov. 4, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

STOLEN from the ſubſcriber, living near the waters of George's creek, on the night of the 20th inſt. a likely bright bay MARE, 7 years old, near 15 hands, a natural trotter, no brand, a white ſpot on her wether, and a little bunch of white hair in her tail. Whoever takes up and ſecures ſaid Mare and thief, ſhall receive the above reward, or Eight Dollars for the Mare, and reaſonable charges, if brought to the ſubſcriber.

JONATHAN TITUS.

October 29, 1793.

ALL perſons indebted to the eſtate of the late *Gerret Tunney*, merchant, are requeſted to make immediate payment, and thoſe that have any demands againſt ſaid eſtate, to bring them in properly authenticated for ſettlement, before the firſt of May next.

JOHN PROBST, Adminiſtrator.

Weſtmoreland county, Nov. 4, 1793.

THIS is to notify that the partnerſhip of James Boveard, late of Waſhington county, and William Gibſon, of the ſame, was diſſolved in May 1791.

WILLIAM GIBSON.

November 9, 1793.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

THIS is to forwarn any perſon or perſons from renting, buying, or taking a mortgage on a certain Houſe and two Lots of ground, now in the poſſeſſion of James M'Call, in Waſhington county, as the rights is yet in my hands, and our partnerſhip not yet ſettled, I am determined not to give them up to any perſon until a ſettlement be made—and I do further forbid any perſon paying ſaid M'Call, any debts due the partnerſhip until I am ſatisfied.

ARTHUR GARDNER.

November 12, 1793.

ENTERED with the ſubſcriber, one of the wood-rangers for Alleghany county, a bay Horſe, 8 years old, 13 or 14 hands high, there is a brand on his ſhoulder either of an H. or two I. I. has alſo ſaddle marks.—The owner may have him again by applying to the ſubſcriber living on Chartiers creek, 4 miles from Pittſburgh, proving property, and paying charges.

JOHN BELL.

Nov. 13, 1793.

Ten Dollars Reward.

DESERTED from on board the boats lying at Pittſburgh, a ſoldier belonging to Captain William Kerſey's company, by name *William Carleton*, born in Ireland, laſt reſidence Cheſter county, Pennſylvania, a labourer, 29 years of age, 5 feet 7 inches high, ſhort brown curly hair, dark blue eyes, ruddy complexion, complains of a wound he pretends to have received in St. Clair's defeat, although he was not there, is a ſuſpicious looking fellow; took part of his regimental cloathing, a round high crown'd hat, and an old hunting ſhirt. Whoever takes up ſaid deſerter, and confines him in any jail in the United States, or delivers him to any officer belonging to the American army, ſhall receive the above reward and reaſonable charges.

WILLIAM MARTS, Lieut.
2d Sub Legion.

Pittſburgh, October 30, 1793.

*** The Printing Office and Poſt Office is removed to Front Street, next door to the corner of Market Street.

Pitt. Sept. 20, 1793.

Twenty Dollars Reward

DESERTED from my detachment at Bedford, on the night of the 21ſt of October laſt, the following ſoldiers, viz.

Joſeph Tinſman, 5 feet 3 inches high, 19 years old, fair complexion, blue eyes, fair hair, by trade a millwright, had on his uniform clothes.

William Walker, 5 feet 10 inches and a quarter high, 21 years old, fair complexion, grey eyes, ſandy hair, freckled face and hands, and is a labourer. Whoever apprehends or ſecures ſaid deſerters, or delivers them to any military officer of the United States, ſhall receive the above reward, or Ten Dollars for either.

JOHN WHISTLER, Lieut.
1ſt Sub. Legion.

November 6, 1793.

SUCH perſons of the Allegheny county brigade of Militia, as were delinquent in attendance at the different regimental muſters, are hereby informed, that if they pay their fines to Major *ANDREW MINTIRE*, of Pittſburgh, before the firſt of December enſuing, who is authoriſed for that purpoſe, they will ſave the Collector's fees, who will actually proceed immediately after that day, as the law directs.

PRESLEY NEVILL, Brigade Inſpector Allegheny County Militia.

November 4, 1793.

WANTED,

AND for whom good wages will be given, a few able-bodied Labouring MEN.—Thoſe who wiſh employment will call at Capt. *John M'Maſters's*

Pittſburgh, November 7, 1793.

To the FRIENDS *of* RELIGION, MORALITY *and* USEFUL KNOWLEDGE.

(Concluded from our laſt.)

FROM this ſlight view of the ancient and modern character of the Germans, and of the emigrants from that country now ſettled among us, we truſt we are warranted in affirming that the Germans are a rich mine of wealth to the ſtate of Pennſylvania. The valuable ore lies deep. It requires induſtry and ſkill to extract it from the bowels of the earth, and to refine it in that degree which is neceſſary to prepare it for the convenient, the uſeful, and the elegant purpoſes for which a benevolent providence has evidently deſigned it.

The true method of promoting the proſperity of nations is, to make every exertion which can bring into uſe and operation the various capacities and qualities of their people and their territories. That much may be done in this way in regard to our German fellow citizens, muſt be as viſible to every Pennſylvanian as the ſhining ſun in his meredian. Yet it may not be amiſs to point out ſome of the advantages which will reſult from ſucceſsful exertions to this great purpoſe. The lovers of mankind will enjoy the pure delight of ſeeing the maſs of human happineſs encreaſed, by the introduction of greater light among a large and meritorious body of their fellow creatures. As morals and religion naturally follow uſeful knowledge, the friends of virtue and mankind will receive that further gratification. Talents of various kinds, which now lie uſefully wrapt up, as it were, in a napkin, will then be eaſily drawn forth to bleſs the ſtrong minded honeſt German and his family, and to encreaſe the powers and riches of the ſtate. The innumerable treatiſes in their native language upon manufactures, agriculture, law, phyſic, divinity, the circle of the ſciences, and all the arts of peace and war, with which the empire of Germany really abounds, are now *ſhut up* to very many, whoſe native ſtrength of mind, aided by the ſimpleſt education, might lead them to the moſt uſeful and important reſearches and diſcoveries. Were German *reading, writing* and *cyphering only* familiar and univerſal among them, a correſpondence with their European relations might eaſily be maintained, which would tend to promote emigrations to this their land of Canaan, beyond any other meaſure that could be purſued. The friendly country, which had received them poor, lowly and uninformed, and had in a ſhort time made them rich, enlightned and powerful, would hold out abundant and irreſiſtable temptations to their European relatives, connections and friends.—The tide of emigration from Germany, *that manufactory of men*, which has for ſome time been at a ſtand, would begin to flow in upon us again and would probably riſe to an height far above what it had ever reached before; nor would it be in the power of the wiſeſt and moſt benevolent of the German princes, by the moſt generous treatment and the beſt concerted meaſures, to prevent its courſe. They might render the ſituation of their ſubjects as comfortable as they could, but their prodigious numbers, and their conſequent want of profitable employment and room, with the impoſſibility of their riſing at *home* much above the condition in which they were born, would render the ſucceſs and happineſs of their countrymen in America, powerful inducements to their emigration. But it cannot be ſuppoſed that every German prince would have wiſdom enough to ſee, and moderation and goodneſs enough to purſue, the *permanent* intereſts and happineſs of his ſtate (that is of his ſucceſſors and poſterity as well as of himſelf) when it might require an immediate ſacrifice of the revenues he enjoys, or a reduction of the expence and parade of his court. Many, no doubt, would be blind to their true intereſts, and many others, tho' they clearly perceived them, would, from perſonal vices, purſue their wonted courſe. From this ſuggeſtion of the effects that might be produced in Europe, by our cultivation of the talents of our German fellow citizens, there ariſes a reflection highly gratifying to our benevolence and our honeſt pride. It is next to certain, that the apprehenſions of emigration in the minds of the German princes, will occaſion them to reflect on this dangerous conſequence of their civil and religious oppreſſion, and that from evident policy, though not from inclination, they may extend to their innumerable ſubjects a portion of that ten-

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cerneſs, attention and juſtice which they have long and cruelly denied them.

There is one more conſideration of the firſt importance to induce the propagation of *uſeful knowledge* among the Germans in Pennſylvania. They are become ſo very numerous and wealthy, that they muſt, in all future times return to our legiſlature, and to our executive offices, a conſiderable proportion of the members. Our elections are very frequent and by ballot, our electors free and equal, and no qualifications but local reſidence and citizenſhip are requiſite in the elected. In a government ſo democratic it is neceſſary that the citizens ſhould poſſeſs an uncommon portion of information. It is dangerous that they ſhould be uninformed. Their tickets may be changed at the door of the houſe of election, if they cannot read them.—They will be conſtantly deceived by artful and deſigning men, and they muſt remain without that treaſure of information, which is found in the newſpapers of a free country. Thus far of the electors. Equally and indeed much more ſerious is the danger of a want of due knowledge in thoſe who may be elected. On this we ſhall not enlarge. Though we have had ſeveral excellent and very worthy German members of our public bodies, yet there have been others not ſufficiently informed; and we muſt not be unmindful of the real danger to liberty, property and peace, from a repreſentative or executive officer who wants the neceſſary qualifications of wiſdom and knowledge. Diſſeminate more uſeful knowledge among the body of Germans, and let thoſe of them, who have abilities or property, cultivate and adorn their minds by liberal educations, and they will furniſh us with as reſpectable and proper rulers as the deſcendants and emigrants from any other nation upon earth. In a future paper we may conſider how we ſhall moſt advantageouſly purſue the delightful taſk of propagating *neceſſary and uſeful knowledge, learning and ſcience*, among our numerous German fellow citizens.

PHILANTHROPOS.

To the Printer of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

SIR,

THE information, contained in your laſt paper, of the abatement of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, muſt give pleaſure to all your readers; and you will be able to aſſure them, that this agreeable intelligence is confirmed by every traveller and private letter from that afflicted city. Andrew Swearingen, of Waſhington, returned laſt Saturday from a journey thither. He had gone down on purpoſe to bring up his ſon, but ſo deciſive did the alteration appear, that the young man declined to accompany his father, and his father had no reluctance to acquieſce in his purſuit of living, and continues at eaſe as to his ſafety.

Mr. Swearingen left the city on the 30th of October, and brings with him a third pamphlet, publiſhed by M. Carey, on the 19th October, giving *a hiſtorical account of the yellow fever, and of the preſent ſtate of the city*. From this account it appears, that from the firſt of Auguſt, when the contagion firſt appeared, to the 11th of October inclusive, there have died in Philadelphia, of all ages, ſexes, and diſorders, 2247. Of theſe 217 died in Auguſt, 1221 in September, and 809 in October to the 11th. The mortality ſeems to have been progreſſive, though not regularly, being much greater on ſultry than on cool days. On the 1ſt Auguſt there died 8; on the 5th, 1; on the 8th, 10; on the 30th, 24, which is the higheſt in that month; and on the 31ſt, 15. In September there died from 10 to 87 daily. On the 4th October there died 56; on the 9th, 94; on the 10th, 72; on the 11th, 101, which is the higheſt number that died in any one day before that. It is probable, in this ſtatement, the death of the city alone are included; for in another ſtatement in the ſame pamphlet, the *burials* in the city and liberties, within the ſame period, amount to 2737.

The real condition of the city, on the 16th October, is ſtated to be this: that, ſince this mortality raged, 3000 perſons have died; about 23,000 have left the city; and above 30,000 remain behind;* that markets are plentiful, beef ſeven-pence, mutton five-pence, veal ſeven-pence, butter from eighteen-pence to two ſhillings per lb. that many ſtores are ſtill open; not more than half the houſes are deſerted; and that the banks have not ceaſed diſcounting, a ſingle day, ſince the commencement of the diſorder.

For above two months, they had hardly had any rain, and not above ten or twelve moderately cool days; but a fall of rain, accompanied with cold weather, on the night of the 15th October, gave flattering proſpects, and introduced the favorable change.

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cerneſs, attention and juſtice which they have long and cruelly denied them.

There is one more conſideration of the firſt importance to induce the propagation of *uſeful knowledge* among the Germans in Pennſylvania. They are become ſo very numerous and wealthy, that they muſt, in all future times return to our legiſlature, and to our executive offices, a conſiderable proportion of the members. Our elections are very frequent and by ballot, our electors free and equal, and no qualifications but local reſidence and citizenſhip are requiſite in the elected. In a government ſo democratic it is neceſſary that the citizens ſhould poſſeſs an uncommon portion of information. It is dangerous that they ſhould be uninformed. Their tickets may be changed at the door of the houſe of election, if they cannot read them.—They will be conſtantly deceived by artful and deſigning men, and they muſt remain without that treaſure of information, which is found in the newſpapers of a free country. Thus far of the electors. Equally and indeed much more ſerious is the danger of a want of due knowledge in thoſe who may be elected. On this we ſhall not enlarge. Though we have had ſeveral excellent and very worthy German members of our public bodies, yet there have been others not ſufficiently informed; and we muſt not be unmindful of the real danger to liberty, property and peace, from a repreſentative or executive officer who wants the neceſſary qualifications of wiſdom and knowledge. Diſſeminate more uſeful knowledge among the body of Germans, and let thoſe of them, who have abilities or property, cultivate and adorn their minds by liberal educations, and they will furniſh us with as reſpectable and proper rulers as the deſcendants and emigrants from any other nation upon earth. In a future paper we may conſider how we ſhall moſt advantageouſly purſue the delightful taſk of propagating *neceſſary and uſeful knowledge, learning and ſcience*, among our numerous German fellow citizens.

PHILANTHROPOS.

To the Printer of the Pittſburgh Gazette.

SIR,

THE information, contained in your laſt paper, of the abatement of the yellow fever in Philadelphia, muſt give pleaſure to all your readers; and you will be able to aſſure them, that this agreeable intelligence is confirmed by every traveller and private letter from that afflicted city. Andrew Swearingen, of Waſhington, returned laſt Saturday from a journey thither. He had gone down on purpoſe to bring up his ſon, but ſo deciſive did the alteration appear, that the young man declined to accompany his father, and his father had no reluctance to acquieſce in his purpoſe of ſtaying, and continues at eaſe as to his ſafety.

Mr. Swearingen left the city on the 30th of October, and brings with him a hiſtorical pamphlet, publiſhed by M. Carey, on the 10th October, giving *a daily account of the yellow fever, and of the preſent ſtate of the city*. From this account it appears, that from the firſt of Auguſt, when the contagion firſt appeared, to the 11th of October inclusive, there have died in Philadelphia, of all ages, ſexes, and orders, 2247. Of theſe 217 died in Auguſt, 1221 in September, and 809 in October to the 11th. The mortality ſeems to have been progreſſive, though not regularly, being much greater on ſultry than on cool days. On the 1ſt Auguſt there died 8; on the 5th, 14; on the 8th, 10; on the 30th, 26, which is the higheſt in that month; and on the 31ſt, 15. In September there died from 10 to 87 daily. On the 4th October there died 56; on the 9th, 94; on the 10th, 72; on the 11th, 101, which is the higheſt number that died in any one day before that. It is probable, in this ſtatement, the death of the city alone are included; for in another ſtatement in the ſame pamphlet, the *burials* in the city and liberties, within the ſame period, amount to 2737.

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Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,

AUGUST 22.

A deputation of Americans being admitted to the bar, the orator faid, "The Americans, ever faithful to their treaties, have braved all dangers to fupply your ports with flour, rice, coffee, and other neceffaries: your brothers in the French colonies have alfo been diftreffed, and we have been eager to go to relieve their wants: we would be glad to continue our efforts, but we are prevented by a decree, which, if it be maintained, violates your principles, and the means by which we are mutually connected. You doubtlefs do not wish to render enemies to each other, two nations formed to love one another? You do not wish to fet to Europe the ftriking example of violating treaties? We demand that you annull the decree which prohibits the exportation of all kinds of provifions, and hinders us from fupplying our colonies."—Petition referred to the committee of commerce and marine, to make a fpeedy report.

PARIS, Auguft 25.

The revolutionary tribunal is on the point of proceeding to the trial of the 25 prifoners accufed of rebellion and counter-revolution at Rouen.

Letters from the army of the Rhine ftate, that the French have retaken Bleicaffel and the heights on the morning of the 18th, that place having been evacuated entirely by the Pruffians on the 17th.

DEATH of the ROYALISTS.

The repreſentatives of the people, in a letter from Rochelle, dated Aug. 15, ſtated the following defeat:

"For ſeveral days paſt the enemy threatened our troops in the plain of Luçon. Yeſterday 40,000, both infantry and cavalry, appeared in order of battle; they commenced a vigorous attack, which proved however fatal to them, for in leſs than an hour and an half the ground was ſtrewed with dead bodies. We think that the enemy loſt 5000 men in this firſt attack: our troops purſued them to the diſtance of five leagues. We will make the beſt of our fortunes, and not ſuffer them to rally: 6000 Republicans put 40,000 men flat to the ſword; and ſo great was their terror, that they muſt have fled had they been 100,000. We have taken from them 16 pieces of cannon, and 6 ammunition waggons."

LONDON, Auguſt 28.

The following diſpatch was this morning received from Col. Sir James Murray, aid-de-camp to his Royal Highneſs the Duke of York, at the office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, his Majeſty's principal Secretary of State for the Home department.

Leffrinckoucke, Aug. 26.

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you, that his Royal Highneſs intended upon the 24th to attack the enemy, who are ſtationed at ſome diſtance from Dunkirk, in order to get poſſeſſion of the ground which it was neceſſary to occupy previous to the ſiege.—They having fruſtrated the execution of his deſign by attacking the out poſts between the canal of Furnes and the ſea. Lieut. Gen. Dalton advanced with the reſerve, which was encamped upon that ſide, to their ſupport.—The enemy were repulſed, and driven, with loſs, into the town. One piece of cannon and a few priſoners were taken. The ardour of the troops carried them further in the purſuit than was intended, ſo that they came under the cannon of the place, by which means a conſiderable loſs has been ſuſtained. This was ſcarcely to happen, and more difficult to be prevented, from the nature of the country, which is covered with trees and enclofures.

Lieut. General Dalton was killed with a cannon ſhot towards the concluſion of the attack. The loſs of this excellent officer muſt be ſeverely felt. The courage and ability, which he has diſplayed in the courſe of many campaigns, raiſed him to the higheſt rank of eſtimation in the army in which he ſerved.

His Royal Highneſs has likewiſe to lament the loſs of Col. Ellis, of the Coldſtream regiment, and other valuable men. The troops behaved with their uſual courage.

I have the honour to be, &c.

JA. MURRAY.

James & Joſeph Patterſon.

HAVE juſt received and ready for ſale at their ſtore in Pittſburgh, a Neat and well aſſorted aſſortment of GOODS, ſuitable to the ſeaſon, which they will diſpoſe of on moderate terms for cash, whiſky, flour, oats, corn, pork, and country linen, and for the above mentioned articles a generous price will be allowed, and part cash given.

November 22, 1793.

Eight Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the ſubſcriber on the 14th of October laſt, a Negro Man named DICK, 24 or 25 years of age, about 5 feet 9 or 10 inches high, ſtrait and well made, he has loſt one of his little toes, and one of his fore fingers is ſtrait, ſo that he has but little uſe of it. He will probably endeavour to paſs for a free man. He has taken ſundry good cloaths with him, and may procure a paſs by ſome means, being an artful fellow. I will give the above reward to any perſon who will ſecure him in any jail in this ſtate, and have him advertiſed ſo that I may get him again.

THOMAS CLARE, living at the mouth of George's creek, Fayette county, Pennſylvania.

November 11, 1793.

Three Dollars Reward.

STRAYED from the plantation of John M'Clure, on the Monongahela, 9 miles from Pittſburgh, a likely Black HORSE, about 15 hands high, has a white ſtripe down his face, a bald noſe, ſhoes on his fore feet only, a long tail not docked, a natural trotter. Whoever takes up ſaid horſe, and delivers him to John M'Clure, or to the ſubſcriber, ſhall receive the above reward, with reaſonable charges.

E. DENNY.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

A Stray COW,

CAME to the plantation of the ſubſcriber, living in Franklin township, near Broth creek, ſome time in month of May laſt—her colour is red, with a white face, and the tops of both horns cut off; both her ears are marked, but cannot now be deſcribed. The owner is requeſted to make immediate application, pay charges, and take her away.

DAVID LOGAN.

Nov. 16, 1793.

FOR SALE,

A PAIR of as likely OXEN as any in this Weſtern Country, both for ſize and figure. They will be ſeven years old next ſpring, are well trained to every kind of draft, and poſſeſſes that ſingular advantage of performing their labour without the aſſiſtance of horſes before them, being a convenience which ought to be conſidered as of great utility in the uſe of Oxen.

Alſo, a New STILL, of 115 gallons, never yet uſed. The copper is of the moſt ſubſtantial kind, and the whole will be fixed in the beſt manner, as the firſt intention was for the private uſe of a farm, and not for ſale. Apply to the ſubſcriber at Brush Hill in Weſtmoreland county.

JOHN IRWIN.

November 29, 1793.

WHEREAS I gave my note to Joſeph Goddard, for a certain piece of land, and whereas it appears from a ſearch in the Land-Office, that part of ſaid draft was found vacant, and taken by a location laid on before mine, I therefore forwarn all perſons from taking an aſſignment on ſaid note, which is for ſix pounds, as I will not pay it until a good title is made me to the land.

THOMAS STEWARD.

Auguſt 31, 1793.

THE ſubſcriber has to rent, and poſſeſſion will be given immediately, two rooms in the houſe in which he now lives, with a cellar, convenient for a ſtore, the ſituation being ſo well known it is unneceſſary to point out the advantages to a perſon in the mercantile line, as it will ſuit no other perſon ſo advantageouſly.

JOSIAH TANNEHILL.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

N B. A few good FEATHER BEDS to be ſold for cash.

TO THE PUBLIC.

MR. Arthur Gardner's vicious, ill-grounded publication in the Pittſburgh Gazette, of the 16th inſt. will plainly appear to any impartial obſerver to be only ſpite, when they conſider the following facts.

At the cloſe of our partnerſhip in July 1793, we, in the preſence of Col. Blakney and Mr. Andrew M'Farlane, whom we called upon to aſſiſt us in ſettling our accounts, call'd on which ſhould keep the houſe and goods on hand, it fell to me, and he was to have his choice of the debts, which he got, and more than ſufficient, and as he has the books belonging to the partnerſhip, it cannot be ſuppoſed I could collect any of the debts. I think therefore, that I have an equally right with Mr. Gardner, to caution thoſe indebted not to pay him until a final ſettlement takes place between us.

I now offer the above mentioned houſe and eleven acres of land for rent, and may be entered on next ſpring. It is well calculated for ſtore or tavern, and as good a ſtand as any in the county. It is four miles from Deore's ferry, in a good wheat country—there is eight grift mills within five miles of it.

I have alſo for ſale 100 acres of laying one mile from ſaid place, on the great road leading to Waſhington town, with good improvements, and an excellent diſtillery, and 18 acres of rye. A good title will be made to the purchaſer.

As I expect to remove my ſtore next ſpring to the place formerly known by Wickerham's Mills, on Peters creek, all perſons indebted for goods ſince the partnerſhip of Gardner & M'Call, are requeſted to make payment in produce before the 25th of December next, after that date nothing but caſh will be taken, and that as ſoon as the law will allow. Attend to this, and ſave yourſelf and me of trouble.

JAMES M'CALL.

Nov. 20, 1793.

Pittſburgh, November 23.

Extract of a Letter from Carliſle, dated November 12, 1793.

"A Mr. Virtner, (juſt from Kentucky) informs, that General Wayne was ſix miles beyond Fort Jefferſon, on the 18th of October—that the Indians had taken a number of waggons loaded with proviſions and forage, and made priſoners of the whole guard (about 100 men) except 5 that were left on the road ſcalped."

The packet boat that left this place in October laſt, for Cincinnati, is hourly expected. By her we will probably receive ſome intelligence from the army, which we flatter ourſelves will be favorable, and we then will be able to give the particulars of the news contained in the above extract of a letter.

By a gentleman who came paſſenger in the Eliza, Captain Colley, arrived at Norfolk (Virginia) we are ſorry to learn, that Mr. Gregorie, jun. (of the houſe of Gregorie and Barkſdale, Petersburg) and Mr. Archibald Hunter, of Rappahannock, were guilotined at Dunkirk, about the laſt of Auguſt, for having expreſſed ſentiments inimical to the cauſe of France.

Intelligence by the laſt mail from Philadelphia, gives us the pleaſing ſatisfaction of informing our readers that the malignant diſorder has entirely ceaſed, and it has become as healthy as at any former period.

*** On Saturday evening, the 30th of November, inſt. at Andrew Watſon's, will be celebrated the anniverſary of St. Andrew:—Sons not yet admitted will apply to the preſent committee William Cunningham, A. Shaw, and John Hannah.

Pittſburgh, Nov. 22, 1793.

BY YESTERDAY'S MAIL.

PHILADELPHIA, November 15.

A gentleman arrived this morning from Boſton, reports, that when he left that town, a veſſel arrived from Cadiz, after a ſhort paſſage, had brought the following intelligence: "The inhabitants of Toulon had refuſed to participate in the crime of thoſe who had ſurrendered the town; they had taken poſſeſſion of the Fort La Malle, which commands the road, and it was very probable, the Engliſh would not find it ſo eaſy to get out as to get in."

BALTIMORE, November 13.

A letter from a gentleman in Wilmington, Delaware, to his friend in this town, ſays, that a Captain of a veſſel had arrived there from Oſtend, who informs that the Prince Cobourg's army was completely defeated by the French, and that General, with 15,000 of his men, killed in the action—The Captain ſays he ſaw the Prince's funeral, but gives no information where or when the battle was fought.

The Delaware Gazette, of the 9th inſt. adds, that in the above engagement the Duke of York was taken priſoner, and reſcued by the bravery of the Britiſh guards.

A report is in circulation, and generally believed, in New York, that the Engliſh have taken Port-au-Prince—that, previous to its capture, the French commiſſary, Sonthonax, had attempted to burn the priſon, in which near 800 perſons were confined, but that they were luckily reſcued—and that Sonthonax was taken, and torn to pieces by the enraged populace.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

AT ſundry times, and divers places, the fence round the ſubſcriber's out-lots was thrown down, and rails carried off. I hereby offer a reward of SIX DOLLARS to any perſon that will give information of the treſpaſſer, ſo that he may be puniſhed according to law.

ANDREW WATSON.

Foreign Intelligence.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL CONVENTION,
AUGUST 22.

A deputation of Americans being admitted to the bar, the orator faid, "The Americans, ever faithful to their treaties, have braved all dangers to furnply your ports with flour, rice, coffee, and other neceffaries: your brothers in the French colonies have alfo been diftreffed, and we have been eager to go to relieve their wants: we would be glad to encourage our efforts, but we are prevented by a decree, which, if it be maintained, violates your principles, and the treaties by which we are mutually connected. You doubtlefs do not wish to render enemies to each other, two nations formed to love one another. You do not wish to fet to Europe the fhocking example of violating treaties? We demand that you annull the decree which prohibits the exportation of all kinds of provifions, and hinders us from fupplying our colonies."—Petition referred to the committee of commerce and marine, to make a fpeedy report.

PARIS, Auguft 25.

The revolutionary tribunal is on the point of proceeding to the trial of the 25 prifoners accufed of rebellion and counter-revolution at Rouen.

Letters from the army of the Rhine ftate, that the French have retaken Bleickaffel and the heights on the morning of the 18th, that place having been evacuated entirely by the Pruffians on the 17th.

DEATH of the ROYALISTS.

The repreferentatives of the people, in a letter from Rochelle, dated Auguft 16, ftated the following extract:

"For feveral days paft the enemy threatened our troops in the plain of Luçon. Yefterday 30,000, both infantry and cavalry, appeared there in order; they commenced a vigorous attack, which proved however fatal to them, for in lefs than an hour and an half the ground was ftrewed with dead bodies. We think that the enemy loft 5000 men in this firft attack: our troops purfued them to the diftance of five leagues. We will purfue the reft of our enemies, and not fuffer them to rally: 6000 Republicans put themfelves in full flight before us; and fo great was their terror, that they muft have left behind them 18 pieces of cannon, and 6 ammunition waggons."

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The following difpatch was this morning received from Col. Sir James Murray, aid-de-camp general to the Commander in chief of his Royal Highnefs the Duke of York, at the office of the Right Honorable Henry Dundas, his Majefty's principal Secretary of State for the home department.

Ferrieres Houfe, Aug. 26.

SIR,

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E. DENNY.

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ANDREW WATSON.

TO BE LET,

(On Lease, for Improvement,)

TWO hundred acres of land lying on Montour's run, adjoining that where James Ewing, Esq. has built his grist and saw mills. There is an excellent sugar camp on said land, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be eatily made. For terms apply to *James Clow*, Plaisterer, in Pittsburgh, who wants a lad that can be well recommended, as an apprentice.

October 3, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

WANTED,

A Partner in Wingfield Mills and Distillery.

THESE works are constructed and finished in the best manner. The mill runs two pair of stones, one of which is *Burr*, with two water wheels, and a saw mill, all under cover of one roof—is situated ten miles from Pittsburgh, in the heart of a wheat country, and is capable of manufacturing 20 barrels of superfine flour every twenty four hours, independent of country work, of which there is abundance. In the driest summer, water is never wanted for one wheel, nor does the severest winter effect her.

The distillery is situated about one hundred yards from the mills, at the head of a never failing stream of excellent water, containing two stills of 84 and 140 gallons, capable of running 20 gallons daily. The house is 28 feet square, and is strongly built, and conveniently constructed. The stills and vessels are new, and the situation of the works handsome, and without a rival in the western country.

The judicious will no sooner view the premises than see the advantages. A small sum of money is wanted; therefore, any person that can command a few hundred pounds, may soon be put in the receipt of some hundreds annually. The proprietor does not deal in exaggeration. What he has advanced will appear obvious on a review of the premises. Candor, he flatters himself, is his characteristick, therefore, applicants may be assured of less than a *fair state of facts, and plain dealing*.

Apply to the subscriber at the mills.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

Wingfield Mills, Chartiers creek, sept. 9, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to John & Mordecai M'Cloud, for ferriage, while they lived on the Monongahela river, ten miles from Pittsburgh, to come and make payment in one month from this date.

JOHN & MORDECAI M'CLOUD.

Pittsburgh, October 17, 1793.

MY sincere thanks are due to those of my subscribers whose punctuality has so far enabled me to continue riding as post—but on the other hand, I flatter myself that those who have neglected paying me agreeable to the terms of subscription, will please to look back to their paper of the sixth of July, where they may see the terms, and judge whether they have complied with them or not, and if attention is not paid to this notice, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of having recourse to a method of collecting it which will render me odious in the sight of a number of my present friends and well-wishers. In hopes of better success, I am the public's humble servant.

ISAAC PEARCE, *Postrider.*

November 1, 1793.

The subscriber intending shortly to quit the occupation of TAVERN KEEPING, requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence, (with propriety) can or will be given.

WM. MEETKIRK.

Washington, Nov. 1, 1793.

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12

TO BE LET,

(On Lease, for Improvement,)

TWO hundred acres of land lying on Montour's run, adjoining that where James Ewing, Esq. has built his grist and saw mills. There is an excellent sugar camp on said land, and a considerable quantity of meadow may be easily made. For terms apply to *James Clow*, Plaisterer, in Pittsburgh, who wants a lad that can be well recommended, as an apprentice.

October 3, 1793.

WHISKEY

WILL be purchased with Cash by the subscribers at Pittsburgh; but to accomplish the object of trade for which it is intended, it is necessary any whiskey offered for sale to them should have paid, or secured, the duties, and be accompanied with the marks and certificates from the inspector, or collectors, according to law.

The whiskey must be good proof, for which 3/3 per gallon will be given, and the cash paid on the delivery.

JOHN & CHARLES WILKINS & Company.

Pittsburgh, July 4, 1793.

WANTED,

A Partner in Wingfield Mills and Distillery.

THESE works are constructed and finished in the best manner. The mill runs two pair of stones, one of which is *Burr*, with two water wheels, and a saw mill, all under cover of one roof—is situated ten miles from Pittsburgh, in the heart of a wheat country, and is capable of manufacturing 20 barrels of superfine flour every twenty four hours, independent of country work, of which there is abundance. In the lowest summer, water is never wanted for one wheel, nor does the severest winter effect her.

The distillery is situated about one hundred yards from the mills; at the head of a never failing stream of excellent water, containing two stills of 84 and 140 gallons, capable of running 20 gallons daily. The house is 28 feet square, and is strongly built, and conveniently constructed. The stills and vessels are new, and the situation of the works handsome, and without a rival in the western country.

The judicious will no sooner view the premises than see the advantages. A small sum of money is wanted; therefore, any person that can command a few hundred pounds, may soon be put in the receipt of some hundreds annually. The proprietor does not deal in exaggeration. What he has advanced will appear obvious on a review of the premises. Candor, he flatters himself, is his character; therefore, applicants may be assured of his *real fair state of facts, and plain dealing*.

Apply to the subscriber at the mills.

ALEXANDER FOWLER.

Wingfield Mills, Chartiers creek, sept. 9, 1793.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons indebted to John & Mordecai M'Cloud, for ferriage, while they lived on the Monongahela river, ten miles from Pittsburgh, to come and make payment in one month from this date.

JOHN & MORDECAI M'CLOUD.

Pittsburgh, October 17, 1793.

MY sincere thanks are due to those of my subscribers whose punctuality has so far enabled me to continue riding as post—but on the other hand, I flatter myself that those who have neglected paying me agreeable to the terms of subscription, will please to look back to their paper of the sixth of July, where they may see the terms, and judge whether they have complied with them or not, and if attention is not paid to this notice, I shall be under the disagreeable necessity of having recourse to a method of collecting it which will render me odious in the sight of a number of my present friends and well-wishers. In hopes of better success, I am the public's humble servant.

ISAAC PEARCE, *Postrider.*

November 1, 1793.

The subscriber intending shortly to quit the occupation of TAVERN KEEPING, requests all those indebted to him to make immediate payment, as no longer indulgence, (with propriety) can or will be given.

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